

PATENT APPLICATION BASED ON: Docket Number 80634DMW

Inventor(s): Rockwell N. Yarid
Ronald E. Uhlig

Attorney: David M. Woods

Document ID: \DOCKETS\80634

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CORRECTING NON-UNIFORMITY
IN DIGITAL IMAGES CREATED ON A RASTER SCAN FILM
RECORDER

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

"Express Mail" mailing label number EL656964894US

Date of Deposit January 11, 2001

I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited
with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post
Office to "Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date
indicated above and is addressed to the Commissioner of
Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231

Robin G. Reeves

(Typed or printed name of
person mailing paper or fee)

Robin G. Reeves

(Signature of person mailing paper or fee)

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CORRECTING NON-UNIFORMITY
IN DIGITAL IMAGES CREATED ON A RASTER SCAN FILM
RECORDER**

5 **CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

 This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application
Number 60/209,645 filed June 6, 2000 and entitled "Method and Apparatus for
Correcting Non-Uniformity in Digital Images Created on a Raster Scan Film
Recorder," said provisional application being assigned to the assignee of the
10 present application, and said provisional application hereby being incorporated by
reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

 The present invention relates to raster scan recording of motion
15 picture film in general, and to correcting system-introduced scan line non-
uniformities in particular.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 As is well known, raster scan motion picture recording involves for
20 each frame, exposing moving film to a focused, oscillating writing beam at
discrete locations ("pixels") along a series of scan lines that are perpendicular to
the direction of film travel. For color recording, three primary color (e.g., red,
blue and green, or yellow, cyan and magenta) writing beams are converged at
each pixel location, with the relative beam intensities, controlled by light
25 modulators, determining the perceived color and density of the pixel on the
recording medium.

 Because small imperfections in the optical components of a raster
scan film recorder can lead to the production of undesirable artifacts in the
images, the manufacturing processes of raster scan film recorders require very
30 small tolerances. Even with highly precise manufacturing processes, small
imperfections may still exist. While some imperfections are introduced during the
manufacturing process, such as defects to well-known polygon beam reflecting

mirrors and defects to the writing beam focus lens, other imperfections may be introduced over time by environmental factors.

One type of artifact that can be caused by imperfections in a raster scan film recorder is horizontal non-uniformity. Figure 1 is an exaggerated
5 example of an image having horizontal non-uniformity. Undulatory vertical stripe regions of noticeably different light intensities characterize horizontal non-uniformity. A raster scan film recorder having significant horizontal non-uniformity reproduces similar undesirable artifacts in all scan lines of the images produced.

10 Among the prior art approaches to correcting horizontal non-uniformity is that of U.S. Patent Number 4,751,523 issued to Froelich. The Froelich approach assumes that horizontal non-uniformity does not vary from scan line to scan line, and corrects the intensity of a pixel group by adding a correction factor or multiplying the intensity of a pixel group by a correction factor.
15 However, a serious limitation of the Froelich approach and its ilk, is the fact that they do not take into account the affect on non-uniformity of variations in pixel intensity from scan line to scan line, and that therefore, noticeable artifacts may still exist.

Other approaches such as that of U.S. Patent Number 5,493,322
20 issued to Ng et al., address the problem of non-uniformity by controlling the on time, rather than the exposure level, of the writing beams. However, this approach is not convenient for raster scan film recorders which use polygon mirrors (or their equivalent) that rotate at a fixed speed.

In view of the above, there is an unmet need to provide a raster
25 scan film recorder with non-uniformity correction, that takes into account pixel intensity variation from scan line to scan line, especially where the pixel data representation is not proportional to the light intensity (or the logarithm of light intensity).

30 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To address the unmet needs of the prior art identified *supra*, the present invention provides, in raster scan film recording, a method of correcting

system-generated image non-uniformities. The method at least includes the steps of: establishing at least one correction axis for correcting non-uniformity in pixels substantially aligned with the correction axis; correcting endemic non-uniformity of pixel regions along the correction axis, the pixel regions at least including one
5 image pixel, based upon the position of the pixel regions along the correction axis; and correcting endemic non-uniformity of the pixel regions along the correction axis, based upon the intensity of the pixel regions.

The present invention also provides an apparatus for correcting system-generated image non-uniformities in raster scan film recording. The
10 apparatus at least includes a position-based non-uniformity corrector adapted to correct endemic non-uniformity of pixel regions along at least one established correction axis, the pixel regions at least including one image pixel, based upon the position of the pixel regions along the correction axis. The apparatus also at least includes an intensity-based non-uniformity corrector adapted to correct
15 endemic non-uniformity of the pixel regions along the correction axis, based upon the intensity of the pixel regions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Features and advantages of the present invention will become
20 apparent to those skilled in the art from the description below, with reference to the following drawing figures, in which:

Figure 1 is an example of a raster-scanned film image with horizontal non-uniformity;

Figure 2 is a general schematic block diagram of the present-
25 inventive apparatus implementing line non-uniformity correction in a raster scan film recorder, with line non-uniformity correction occurring after film calibration;

A variation of Figure 2, Figure 3 is a general schematic block diagram of the present-inventive apparatus implementing line non-uniformity correction in a raster scan film recorder, with line non-uniformity correction
30 occurring before film calibration;

Figure 4 is a schematic block diagram of the present-inventive line non-uniformity corrector, and

Figure 5 is a sample representation of a look up table containing line non-uniformity correction data for a single color.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5 The present-inventive non-uniformity correction method and apparatus for the correction of horizontal line non-uniformity and the like, novelly provides for non-uniformity-corrected pixel data, taking into account both the position of the pixel on the scan line, and the intensity data of the incoming pixel. This results in an image code that is not only corrected for the horizontal position
10 along the scan lines, but also for the signal level of each pixel or pixel group. In the preferred embodiment, the present invention is implemented via one of the film calibration and line non-uniformity correction circuits 200 or 300.

 In the system 200, a film calibration table 202 under direction of system control (not shown) is responsible for transforming data from incoming
15 pixels to a form compatible with the light modulators (also not shown). The film-calibrated data is then corrected for line non-uniformity by a line non-uniformity corrector 206. A digital-to-analog converter 210 then converts the corrected pixel data, before outputting (at 212) it to the light modulators.

 The system 300 performs the same function as the system 200, but
20 with the line non-uniformity correction occurring before film calibration. Whether the system 200 or the 300 is used to correct line non-uniformities according to the present invention, is a matter of design choice.

 Figure 4 shows a schematic block diagram of the present-inventive line non-uniformity corrector 206. In operation, digital pixel data received via a
25 digital pixel data bus 402 is applied to a look up table 404. The output of the look up table 404 via a corrected digital pixel data output bus 412 is presented to the digital-to-analog converter 210 for later presentation to the light modulators.

 To locate the proper address of the appropriate corrected data in the look up table 404, the pixel number in the scan line output by a pixel counter 408
30 via a pixel number bus is combined with the data value from the digital pixel data bus 402. A reference pixel clock signal introduced via line 406 synchronizes the

operation of the line non-uniformity corrector 206. An image processor and controller bus interface 416 controls the overall operation of the corrector.

At the beginning of a scan line, triggered by a line start signal at input 414, the image processor and controller bus interface 416 resets the pixel counter 408 to begin counting the pixel positions along a scan line. The pixel counter is incremented each time a pixel clock signal is received. The image processor and controller bus interface 416 also triggers the look up table 404 to read out the appropriate corrected digital pixel data for each pixel location.

As the pixel clock signal also synchronizes other operations of the raster scan film recording process, it is output via line 420 from the line non-uniformity corrector. A pixel clock delay line 418 introduces a delay to compensate for the latency associated with acquiring data from the look up table 404, so that the corrected digital pixel data is output simultaneously with the pixel clock signal.

Figure 5 details a sample line non-uniformity look up table for correcting the pixel data of one writing beam color. In practice the look up table 404 contains either three look up tables such as the example in Figure 5, or a large combined look up table with the values for three colors. From Figure 5, and in accordance with the present invention, there is a pixel data entry for every horizontal pixel position, and for every pixel intensity level possible. Thus, the number of table entries needed for complete pixel data correction according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention is given by the following equation.

Equation 1
$$D = C \cdot N \cdot K$$

where D is the number of look up table entries, C is the number of primary colors (typically equal to 3 for red, blue and green), and K is the number of intensity levels possible for each pixel. For example, if there are 2^{12} pixel intensity levels possible, and 4096 pixels in each scan line, then there are $3 \times 4096 \times 4096$, or 50,331,648 entries needed for a comprehensive line non-uniformity look up table. If there are 12 bits stored in each table entry, then there are 603,979,776 bits stored in a comprehensive line non-uniformity look up table.

To reduce the number of entries required by a line non-uniformity look up table according to the present invention, corrected pixel data can be stored not for each pixel, but rather for each predefined group of pixels. The group can be chosen based upon the assumption that line non-uniformities do not drastically
5 change from pixel to pixel. For example, if the pixel group contains 8 pixels, then only 6,291,456 entries are required for a comprehensive line non-uniformity look up table—a reduction of more than 44 million entries.

Variations and modifications of the present invention are possible,
10 given the above description. However, all variations and modifications which are obvious to those skilled in the art to which the present invention pertains are considered to be within the scope of the protection granted by this Letters Patent.

For example, the present invention is not limited to correction of non-uniformities along the scan lines, but may also be used to correct vertical non-
15 uniformities. In such an application, rather than a look up table with an entry for every pixel along a scan line, there is an entry for every scan line. The present invention can also be used to correct both horizontal and vertical non-uniformities by storing an entry for every pixel in the entire image, or at least an entry for every grouping of pixels throughout the entire image.

Also, the look up table and line non-uniformity corrector of the
20 present invention can be implemented and numerous ways, using any combination of the following: software, hardware (including stand-alone systems, as well as networked systems), and firmware.

PARTS LIST

100	Sample raster-scanned film image with horizontal non-uniformity
200	Film calibration and line non-uniformity correction circuit (first)
202	Film calibration look up table
204	Bus
206	Line non-uniformity corrector
208	Bus
210	Digital-to-analog converter
212	Output
300	Film calibration and line non-uniformity correction circuit (second)
400	Line non-uniformity corrector schematic block diagram
402	Digital pixel data bus
404	Line non-uniformity look up table
406	Pixel clock line
408	Pixel counter
410	Pixel number bus
412	Corrected digital pixel data output bus
414	Line start
416	Image processor and controller bus interface
418	Pixel clock delay line
420	Pixel clock line